

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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From the Globe.

WHIG ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Ohio Statesman of the 17th, comes to us richly filled with valuable matter for future reference. Among other things, it contains a table of the official votes cast in each county of the State, for the Democratic and Federal tickets, in the elections of 1838 and 1840. Also a table prepared from the census of 1839, showing the whole number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, in each county of the State. To those who have any curiosity to investigate the practical efficacy of "pipe laying," and to those who are incredulous as to the charge made by the democracy of Ohio, that Mr. Van Buren has been defrauded out of the electoral vote of that State, by a base conspiracy against the right of suffrage, and the purity of the ballot box, we commend a careful perusal of this document. It cannot be forgotten that the gubernatorial election of Ohio, in 1838, was an exciting one, and brought forth to their full extent the lawful energies of both parties. Some few of the abolition party may not then have voted for General Vance, yet that did not materially affect the aggregate vote of the State, as is shown by the votes given for members of Congress, and of the State Legislature.

The whole vote, as shown by the table, was at that time 210,237, of which Governor Shannon received 107,982. In 1840, two years after, the whole vote is 275,063, of which Governor Shannon had 129,186, being a gain of 21,405 votes in two years; which, added to his former majority, shows that the federalists, in order to defeat him, had to overcome a majority of 5,627, with an increase of 21,501 votes added thereto, equal to 27,128. This they did, and had a surplus of over 16,000 to spare.

The census table explains the way it was done. The placing of the figures side by side proves how great have been the frauds practised in the name of poor federalism. Take, for instance, the following counties:

Counties,	No. of Whites Excess Federal votes, over 21 years.	gain in 2 years.
Belmont,	6001 5870 131	974
Clinton,	2926 2895 31	833
Delaware,	4147 3560 587	616
Green,	3468 3314 154	689
Guernsey,	4943 4783 160	679
Montgomery,	6557 6298 259	809
Pickaway,	4087 3899 188	702
Pleble,	3966 3806 160	514
Union,	1514 1861 153	306

37609 35786 1823 6112

Here we see that in nine counties, in all of which there was an increased democratic vote fully equal to the natural increase of population, the federalists have made a gain of over six thousand votes; and that the aggregate of votes cast is one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three more than the aggregate of white male inhabitants. There is no possibility that this is an honest vote—no escape from the conclusion that there was this number of pipe layers. Our friends from Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, and from Belmont, Guernsey, Delaware, Preble, and many other counties of Ohio, wrote us a few days after the election, that they had been cheated—that many strangers had voted, and some of them at several polls. As it was natural for a defeated party to exaggerate the causes of their defeat, we did not fully credit their statements, although satisfied that much of them was true. These tables more than justify the charges of fraud by the democracy upon the federalists.

Now try this gain by stating the proposition thus: "As 35,786, the actual votes, is to 6,112, the federal gain, so is 272,000, the whole vote, to the whole federal gain of 41,799—necessary to overcome Shannon's vote, and leave a surplus of over 16,000." The footing of the table shows that the aggregate increase justifies the application of the rule; for if any of our readers will take the pains to work out the sum, they will find that the result will not vary five hundred from the number stated—proving conclusively that what is thus shown to have been done in a few counties, was very generally done throughout the whole State. This general system of frauds is also abundantly shown by the table to have been practised in other counties than those whose vote does not exceed the aggregate of its white males above the age of twenty-one years. In many of them they secure full one per cent. below it, while in all the elections ever held in Ohio, or in any other State, previous to the inventions of "Nayborism" and "pipe-laying," such a thing as an excess of votes over the number of voters was not only unheard of, but the vote never did or could fairly come up to the full number of the white male inhabitants arrived at the age of twenty-one, with a gain from 10 to 20 per cent.

The causes are obvious. Every foreigner must have resided five years within the United States, before he can be naturalized and become a voter. In Ohio it is estimated that there are 20,000, or seven persons in every hundred, who are not naturalized. The estimate is probably near or below the true number, if we include the foreign laborers on the two canals, which were included in the census. An equal number should be estimated for casualties, as every one must be aware, that the number detained from the polls on any given day by sickness, infirmity, pauperism, imprisonment for crime and debt, business, absence from home, or indifference, must be equal to five or six in every hundred of the population; say that it is five, and we have as the result to deduct from the aggregate of the census on this account, 14,555; add this to the 20,000, and it makes 34,555; showing clearly that (assuming, as is no doubt the fact, the democratic votes were those of bona fide voters,) the party had an actual majority equal to their majority in 1838, and equal to the difference between 16,000 and 22,555. To illustrate this view more fully, let us take a few counties equally prosperous, but where honest men had the charge of the poll books, and pipe laying could not be practised on so extensive a scale.

No. of votes.	White males Excess of population over 21 years.	gain over vote
Butler,	5326 5838 510	
Coshocton,	3753 4022 269	
Clark,	3276 3676 400	
Franklin,	4671 5343 972	
Fairfield,	5832 6287 455	
Hocking,	1495 1700 205	
Licking,	6625 8240 1605	
Lorain,	3365 3878 513	
Muskingum,	7154 8127 973	

Here we see that 47,201 white males gave only 41,509 votes; and what is worthy of remark is the fact, that the two counties of Licking and Muskingum, composing Gen. Taylor's Congressional District, which were as warmly contested as any, and the county of Franklin, the head quarters of federalism, show the greatest disparity between the votes and the white male inhabitants. No one can doubt but that in these three counties each party did every thing in its power to get every voter to the polls. Yet the deficit of voters is from 12 to 25 per cent., all which can be rationally accounted for by making the usual allowance for the white males who are not naturalized, absentees, sick, &c.

Trying all the votes by these counties thus: If 47,201, the number of white males, gives 41,509 votes, the whole census of 291,000 should give 256,000, as the aggregate vote of the State, which is all that the State of Ohio can give, and more, as we believe, than was honestly cast by six thousand. Coshocton, Butler, and Fairfield, fall below their population less than ten per cent. We have included them, however, for the purposes of this estimate, as a fair test, although apprised that efforts were made to defeat Mr. WELLER for Congress; and three boat-loads of pipe-layers are said to have voted in Coshocton, as well as many in Fairfield. View the thing in any way, and it is impossible for a candid mind to pronounce the election a fair one—impossible to believe that the vote received by Gov. Shannon was not greater than half the number of all the legal votes of Ohio.

Is there nothing startling in these facts? We will not imitate Burrows and Riter by counselling our friends to treat the election as though it had not been held; for there is a peaceful remedy to come—a day for correcting the wrong at the ballot-box. In the mean time, can any man be found brazen enough to justify and encourage the continuance of such gross wickedness as this? We speak not to the leaders of the federal party: we know their propensity, and are willing to leave them to the glory of their own shame. We know that, with them, the doctrine that the end justifies the means is a practical one, and will be acted upon. Their gods are gold and the spoils of office; and for ourselves we have no hopes for the better in that quarter. We warn our friends to expect nothing from them. They will prove the truth of our accusation, will justify all that we have ever charged upon them, and all that we think of them, before they have held power one year. Men do not plunge into such deep infamy but for the hope of reward. We are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet we will hazard our veracity, that both high and low, rich and poor, will be convinced of the hypocrisy of their cant about the spoils, by their greedy and rapacious grasp at every important place of trust and emolument throughout the nation. No man will be spared, no matter how honest, capable, or faithful, if he has had, and still retains, enough of independence to declare his honest sentiments—that will be a sufficient apology for charging him with interfering in elections. The change will be universal, and, within the 4 years, will exceed in number all that have ever been made by all the Democratic administrations—by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Van Buren, all put together. All honest men will be displaced, and their places will be filled by the Gentrys, Looneys, Swifts, Stevensons, and Penroses of Federalism and the banks. They have done their work, and they must and will have their pay. General Harrison we know. He is not the man to stem the torrent with which he will be beset, covered as his head is with the snow-whitened locks of three-fourths of a century. Age has dimmed the

vigor of intellect too much, to enable him to withstand the importunate demands of those capable of planning and executing such a deep scheme of public villainy. Were he ever so well disposed, it would be utterly impossible for him to escape from their toils. They will study his character, his health, his whims, his antipathies, and his failings; and whatever may be his determination to resist, it will prove ineffectual. If he shows the stubborn independence of an old soldier, which we do not suspect belongs to him, it will only change the mode of assailing him, from the brow-beating of the braggart, to that of the fawning sycophancy of the flatterer, whose motto is, "we stoop to conquer"—whose practice has been to conquer by crime. No, no. It is not to politicians that we appeal, but to the honest yeomanry of the country—to the sons and descendants of that virtuous ancestry who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, to secure an independent Government, in which the unbought suffrages, the will of the sovereign people, should be the supreme law.

You have here evidence that that will, the sacred right of suffrage, has been set at naught, and that by fraud, perjury, and bribes, it has been defeated and trampled under foot; that the forms of the Government only remain, while the substance has given way to a revolution, produced not by the influence and power of the bayonets of a foreign invader, in open war, but by the more dangerous, more insidious, and effective influence of foreign gold, lavished in this battle at the mandate of the autocrats of Change Alley, of Wall and Threadneedle streets, by means of such agents, as the Looneys and Gentrys of modern Federalism. Men have been bought like cattle in the market, to betray their country as Judas of old betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver, and in like proportion of one man to every twelve. They have associated with honest men; they will spare no pains while they share the spoils to force you, who have netted with them—not in helping to perpetrate the fraud, but in electing their candidate—to bear the burden of the shame, which must flow from their sins, although in your very souls you abhor them. To this end, as was done in New York, no pains will be spared to frown down all the efforts which honest men may make to ferret out and expose their villainy. You have already witnessed attempts made to cover men of pure character with the odium which felons receive from a righteous and just public sentiment, in order to screen the actual felons from the vengeance of the laws which they had transgressed. You have seen the pretended victory, secured as it has been by a series of foul crimes more abominable than any which ever disgraced a civilized nation, impiously ascribed to the overruling dispensations of Providence, in such manner as would only be proper if the Supreme Author of all Good could smile with complacency upon the wicked means which accomplished it, or design to prosper the polluted agents of such premeditated infamy. Expect nothing good of such men. It will result in disappointment. Love of country with them is a subject of consideration always secondary to their personal interests. They will smother the crimes, screen, justify and protect them, so long as they conduce to the advancement of their private objects, and pandor to the craven appetites of an unwholesome ambition, or insatiable avarice. Reason with them is vain. Facts have no force upon their intellects; and no logic will ever make them acknowledge that a Federal vote, which exceeds the actual number of voters, is a fraud—because it is not for their interest, and interest is the key to their reason, as it is the substance and essence of their consciences.

From the Sunday Morning News, a Whig paper. THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGED GLENTWORTH FRAUDS.

Excitement with our people is the order of the day. The result of the Presidential election being sufficiently ascertained to satisfy one party that they are successful and the other that they are routed, horse, foot, and dragons, they return to the famous, we ought rather to say the infamous, Glentworth papers and the frauds of '38.

Our opinions have undergone no change, our indignation no abatement. Mr. Glentworth has been the miserable tool of corrupt party politicians, who knew his venality and price; who regularly bought him for political purposes, and paid him by giving him the place of tobacco inspector as the price of infamy—forgetting that by this movement they committed themselves, and made their slave and tool for the present, their master for the future, and placed in his hands a scorpion lash, with which he could severely chastise them, if at any time thereafter they thought fit to break "the honorable compact" express or implied. True, it may not be brought home to the higher powers, or the "elite" of the party, but unless something was rotten in the whig administration ranks, would he dare to threaten them with public exposure and disgrace, if they removed him from office? Would they submit to be tainted by the creature they had made, unless they knew they were in his power? It is contrary to nature and opposed to political practice. If they were not in his power, the response would have been "off with his head," and execution would have been done upon the insolent incumbent. The whig partisan papers endeavor to create a false issue. It is not

germain to the enquiry whether the court was legally constituted or not? whether the Recorder transcended his powers, or used his situation for political purposes?—They have every opportunity of rebuking or disproving the charges; of carrying up the question of the constitutionality of the Court, and impeaching the Recorder—but there is something in the obstinacy with which he continues to pursue the investigation, after his party has been signally defeated, which looks to us very much like moral honesty and judicial firmness, and for this we support the Recorder. We say let the investigation go on; let it be thorough, searching and complete, until the whole conspiracy is unravelled, and all the actors and doers arraigned before the public. If the Recorder and his party commenced the game for political capital, we would go on and have it finished for national good, the purification of the ballot box, and the protection of the right of suffrage. We say, therefore, to the Recorder, if he is satisfied that he is legally right, to go on notwithstanding the sneers of his associates, or the violent attack of partisan papers. The mass of the people of both parties, honest at the core and ignorant of frauds—disdaining all participation in them, will support him, and he will carry with him a reward greater than all others, the consciousness of duty faithfully discharged.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 15.

The negotiation which has been so long pending between the Banks of this city and Boston for an accommodation of \$3,000,000 of dollars, has been nearly brought to a close, by the consent of the Banks of this city to put in it to the amount of one to one and a half millions of dollars. The operation is one of extension at an increased rate of interest, although called a loan. The balances due by the U. States Bank to the other Philadelphia Banks, amounting to \$6,000,000, are declared by that institution to be the only obstacle to its resumption in January next. To enable it to resume, the 14 banks agreed, instead of demanding the balances, to take the post notes of the bank at 12 and 18 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest. These bonds they proposed to negotiate in the New York and Boston markets, to meet the balances due by them in those cities. This they were unable to do. The Boston Banks have balances lying in the Philadelphia Banks to the amount of \$1,500,000, and the New York Banks probably an equal amount. It was their proposal to the Boston Banks to take the bonds of the debtor banks for the balances at 12 and 18 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable in New York, with the U. S. Bank bonds as collateral. The Boston Banks then addressed a circular to the New York Banks to ascertain if they would come into the measure. This they have consented to do. The Bank of Commerce to the amount of \$250,000, and the other institutions make up the sum, \$100,000 each.—The relief thus granted to the Philadelphia Banks, is thus postponing a demand for \$3,000,000, 12 or 18 months. The measure has been entered into very reluctantly, and nothing but the strong desire which has existed in this city and at the east, to restore the currency to a sound basis and a uniform value, in order that trade might resume its operations, could have brought them into the measure, which is, in itself, in opposition to their uniform practice in regard to our merchants, and is a departure from sound banking principles.

Now that all impediments in the way of resumption in Philadelphia, is apparently removed, we may look forward to that event with some degree of confidence. The western and southern banks have declared their readiness to resume as soon as Philadelphia leads the way. At New Orleans, in particular, they have been awaiting the signal from the north. It is true many of the southern legislatures have fixed no day for resumption. This has been owing, however, to the understanding that the event depended less on themselves than on Philadelphia. Any attempt of the banks to shield themselves under their state laws, or of the legislatures so to shield them, will be followed by discredit and failure. It is undoubtedly the case that this will be the fate of a large amount of capital. In Mississippi, New Orleans, Florida, Georgia, and perhaps Alabama, some of the banks will go into liquidation; but all those banks which have been managed with any degree of prudence will resume, and on them will the future business be reorganized. Those that fall will constitute that redundant capital which rather encumbers than assists business.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

In a recent work by Miss Louisa S. Costello, entitled, "A Summer Amongst the Bogages and the Vines," she thus speaks of the tomb of Richard I. in the Abbey of Fontevraud:—"It is impossible that any poet's description could better convey to the mind the impression of the actual appearance of Cœur de Lion in life, than this glorious effigy. As you gaze upon it, an involuntary awe creeps over you, and the frowning brow seems to contract still more, as if reproving the freedom which permits so near an approach to a monarch so powerful and so commanding. His forehead is the grandest I ever beheld—broad, open, and majestic, with straight brows knit firmly together, sternly, and somewhat fiercely; the upper part of the nose is finely formed, but, alas, the rest is defaced, yet strange to say, the countenance is not disfigured. The eyes are closed, and appear well cut, though not very large; the mouth is firm

and handsome, the chin cloven and very finely rounded, the jaw powerful, the short, curled beard, and hair flowing and thick, and the mustache fine. The shape of the head good, rather broad in front—the throat remarkably thick and strong, and the breadth of the chest prodigious. One hand remains, which is large and powerful, and admirably sculptured, as is, indeed, the whole statue; he wears a robe gathered at the throat, and a belt round the waist, but no appearance of armor; his feet, which are somewhat mutilated, rest on a lion, which is sufficiently apparent. A circlet with jewels surrounds his head, the hair is very dark auburn, and the whole, as is usual in statues of this and of earlier date, has been painted. His heavy mace lies by his side, an evidence of his strength and power. The length of the statue of Richard is upwards of six feet; that of Henry is rather less: there is a striking resemblance between the father and son, but still many distinct traits of individuality. Henry has a less stern and more careful countenance, and his forehead is not so high—his chin is not divided and his face is somewhat longer. He wears the same fashion of beard and moustaches, but his hair is longer and less curled; on the whole there is less character of strength in his frame and a more intellectual expression in his face; his eyes are finely shaped, and might have been larger than Richard's. He wears a damask robe and a sword belt; the coloring and gilding are very apparent; his hands are mutilated, but his feet are entire."

The "Intelligence of the People."—"It was no great compliment a whig paid to 'the dear people' whom we the other day heard remark, that he rejoiced at the result of the election, if for no other reason, because it placed the character of the mass in its true light. 'The truth is,' he continued, in his profound way, 'the truth is, nothing will satisfy the rabble but that which flatters their prejudices or pleases their fancies. As to principle or serious conviction they have none of it. Give them some popular cry, and they are little for anything else. General Jackson was shoved into the Presidency by hickory poles, and we have floated in the carcass of General Harrison on elder barrels. As a Frenchman would say, it's all vive la hump.'"

We should be very sorry to suppose that the whole whig party were of this way of thinking. For such a sentiment generally prevailed, it would present the result of the late election in one of the worst aspects in which it could be regarded. It would go to confirm the contemptuous opinion which the members of the anti-democratic party have so often expressed of the popular sagacity, would encourage parties hereafter in a repetition of those disgraceful scenes, the brutal intemperance and reckless mendacity, which have marked the contest just closed, as one of the most unprincipled and extravagant known to our history. Could we persuade ourselves that our honest whig friend had assigned the true cause of the defeat of the democrats, we should despair of recovering our ground, or of ever again witnessing a triumph of principle over passion, or of men over money.

We should begin to think that the day for appealing to the sober reason of men had passed, and that parties should henceforth be rallied not by a discussion of public measures, but a display of theatrical emblems, or as a Philadelphia print not long since suggested, after the manner in which country people are gathered to a circus, by bands of music, a half dozen dappled ponies, a flour-faced clown with brick cheeks, three bawling songsters and a negro dancer. In that case, money would be expended, not in publications or speeches, but in paint-pots, spangles, tinsel, gold-leaf, ochre and ardent spirits.

But we have taken a different view of the action of the popular mind. That it may be deceived for a time, is quite as possible as that an individual may take up an erroneous opinion. But that it can be permanently influenced by deception and fraud, is out of the nature of things, and those who resort to such means to carry their point, will find, by the reaction after the heat of controversy has gone, that they have only prepared for themselves a more sure and terrible destruction.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Bottomless Lake.—The following is the first notice which we have ever met with of a very remarkable Pond, in Sussex County, New York. If the following account which is taken from the Troy Mail be true, it discloses a curious natural phenomenon.

"White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulus Kill in the town of Stillwater. It is nearly circular.—It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance it seems of milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable. From the centre or dark portion of the lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up of various sizes and forms, but are perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical uprisings; and the whole soil for several rods on every side of the lake, is composed of these shells, broken or decomposed by

the action of the weather. In the centre of the lake, bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

Where then is the grand deposit from which has been swelled up since the memory of man these countless myriads of untenanted shells? Is it possible that though far remote, at an elevation of several hundred feet above them, this bottomless well may, by some subterranean communication, be connected with the grand shell marl deposit in the eastern part of the State."

RATHER SHARP.—In a case of bail before the Court of Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, one of the proposed sureties was examined as to the amount of property he possessed unencumbered, and the following colloquy took place: "Of what does your property consist?" "Of stock in trade and household property." "Where is it?" "In Cheshire." "What is the value of your stock in trade?" "£2,000 and upwards." "And what may be the amount of your debts?" "Not £5, thank God. By-the-by the rent comes due to-day, so I owe that, but it is sure to be paid." [Laughter.] The solicitor: "Now answer me this question—is there not a bill in your window which says, 'This shop to be let?' The proposed surety, with firmness, "No, certainly not." The solicitor: "Have you not a bill in your window, which states that you are selling off; and that the shop will close on Saturday?" The proposed surety, with considerable glee: "I have! I am always selling off, and shops generally close on Saturday night, don't they Mr. Sharp-shooter?" [Roars of laughter.] The solicitor appeared rather chagrined at this retort, but proceeded. He was understood to ask the witness something about selling at reduced prices. "Yes," said the proposed surety, "and if I had you I would sell at half price, with all your abilities." [Laughter.] In answer to a further question, he said, that when the bill which was at present up in his window got dirty he should have another in its stead. The solicitor confessed himself overdone, and said he did not wish to trouble the gentleman.

A CHINESE DANDY.—Many persons have supposed, who only know the Chinese superficially, that a nation so grave, so sedate, and so monotonous, cannot include either fops or bon vivants. They are, however, mistaken; few countries possess more of these worthies than China, though perhaps their talents are not carried to so great an excess as in other parts of the world. The dress of the Chinese petit maitre is very expensive, being composed of the most costly skins or carpets; his boots or shoes are of a particular shape, and made of the richest black satin of Nankin, the soles are of a certain height; his knee caps are elegantly embroidered; his cap and button are of the neatest cut; his pipes elegant and high priced; his tobacco of the best manufacture of Fokien; an English gold watch, a tooth pick hung at his button, with a string of valuable pearls; a fan from Nankin, scented with eulian flowers. Such are the personal appointments of a Chinese dandy.

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—In preference to the dangerous experiment of pulling a rearing horse backward, I recommend the adoption of the following method:—"Whenever you perceive the horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him; the instant he is about to rise slacken one hand and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round two or three times, which will confuse him very much and throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish him to proceed, apply the spur sharply, and he will not fail to go forward; if the situation be convenient press him into a gallop, and apply the spur and whip two or three times (but no more,) severely. The horse will, perhaps, not be satisfied with the first defeat, but may feel disposed to try it again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist, &c., as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the first occasion; in fact you will perceive he quailed under the first operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to his tricks a third time. But on going into other hands, and having another rider, he will be very likely to have recourse to rearing.

American Farmer.

Electricity.—It has been ascertained from careful and often repeated experiments, that the electric fluid travels at the astonishing and inconceivable velocity of two hundred thousand miles in a single second of time! So that if a wire were passed around this globe of ours this subtle agent would traverse the circumference, (about twenty-four thousand miles) in about the eighth part of a second.

Is it so?—Maenish, in one of his essays says "I have remarked, and Gil Blas's mother did the same thing, that women generally bear a great dislike to their sons-in-law. This is the more remarkable, as they are almost always fond of their sons-in-law." Can any person explain the why and wherefore of these singular facts?—Boston Jour.

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the democracy in Lexington, at the Court House, on Saturday the 12th of December, at 12 o'clock. The democrats of the city and county, and of the adjoining counties, are invited to attend. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting, and measures of importance will be brought forward for consideration.

NEW YORK.—The official vote of this State has been declared—the whole number of votes polled is 439,455—of these Mr. Van Buren has 212,519, and Gen. Harrison 225,812.

GEORGE R. T. HEWES, the last of the party which threw the tea overboard in the harbor of Boston, died at German Flats, New York, on the 5th ult., at the advanced age of 106 years.

PENNSYLVANIA.—According to the official returns the total vote polled at the late Presidential election is 287,685—of which Mr. Van Buren received 143,676, and General Harrison 144,019.

THE CASH SYSTEM.—In noticing the discontinuance of the Yeoman, the Louisville Advertiser remarks:—

"There is but one course for the publishers of papers to pursue in justice to themselves. They must go on the cash principle—require payment in advance, and let the world know that newspaper establishments are not public property."

Is the Advertiser willing to adopt the "cash principle," and will it use its influence to get it adopted by the other newspapers of the State? The system of requiring payment for subscriptions in advance has been resorted to with success in the Eastern cities, and in the State of Tennessee.—Why should it not be also embraced by the presses of Kentucky? The fear of losing subscribers should not deter their proprietors, for more would be gained by prompt payment than would be lost by the diminution of subscription lists. The habit of giving indiscriminate credit, has rendered such accounts almost worthless, and if something be not done to check the evil, publishing a newspaper will soon be rendered so precarious a business that no sane person will engage in it with the hope of profit.

The present is a favorable moment for taking into consideration the propriety of invariably requiring payment in advance, and we hope that our brethren of the quill in Kentucky will take up the subject forthwith, and, either by a Convention, or in some other mode, determine upon the total and final abolishment of the "credit system," which has done more to cripple the press, than any or all other causes, and annually deprives them of thousands of dollars of their hard earned dues.

The Richmond Whig says, the first and most important difficulty of Harrison's administration will be the deficit in the Treasury, which it estimates at 20 or 30 millions, and supposes that it will force upon him the "necessity of imposing additional taxes upon the country" to defray the expenses of the government.

We are to take this, we suppose, as evidence of the great benefits which the General was to confer upon the people. Additional taxation is to constitute the promised relief, and the necessities of the treasury is to form the excuse for their imposition. In this way the whigs hope to justify themselves for resuscitating the tariff and all its vexatious burthens upon the industry of the nation. And while pleading necessity as an excuse for increased taxation, they will endeavor to cut off a very productive branch of the national revenue, by dividing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, in addition to the twenty odd millions of surplus revenue already scattered among them, and mostly wasted in foolish projects.

The people will soon have a clear idea of whig reform and whig prosperity—they will find that by 'reform,' they mean the possession of all the offices of the nation, and by 'prosperity' the highest degree of taxation that the people will submit to.

That which we feared has already come to pass. The Van Buren party in the Northern cities and many in the country have, since the election of General Harrison, become whigs of the most boisterous kind, and are the most clamorous fellows for office going. Certificates of fitness for this or that office is all the go. Old Tip will be pestered no little, unless he adopts the rule, which we hope he will, to turn upon his heel to every man, who approaches him with a certificate. Those who stand in need of such a prop, arc, as a general rule, unfit for any office."—*Richmond Whig.*

Very cunning indeed! The Whig had seen the complaints in the whig papers of New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, of the disgraceful manner in which its friends were acting, and the universal rush they were making for the spoils. How they were running about the streets, lanes

and alleys to procure signatures to recommendations for office, and it hopes to avoid the odium which attaches to such conduct, by charging it upon loco focos.

If report speaks true, the "certificate" game has been played on a great scale in this city, and many of our leading whigs will little thank the Whig for declaring that "those who stand in need of such a prop, arc, as a general rule, unfit for any office."

We hope the office hunters, particularly those about this region, will think of this, as it may save them a world of labor, and their friends a great deal of trouble, if the General should determine to act upon the principle laid down by the Whig.

The Commonwealth announces Colonel Martin Beatty as a candidate for Congress in the District at present represented by the Hon. Sherrod Williams.

The Commonwealth boasts of Kentucky's winning, by three votes, the banner from Vermont—our State giving the largest majority, by that number, in proportion to the vote, at the late Presidential election. We leave our readers to estimate the amount of honor gained by Kentucky, when we state the fact that the Legislature of Vermont (whig by a large majority) has elected the editor of the leading abolition paper of that State to the office of Secretary of State. In all the non-slaveholding States abolition and whigery goes hand in hand. Of this fact slave holders will soon have the most abundant evidence.

The following piece of ranting, from a Georgia paper, is nearly equal to some of the paragraphs of similar character, occasionally perpetrated by the Louisville Journal:

"Don't talk to us about your one hundred or your ten thousand guns—all the powder magazines in the world could not furnish priming for the guns that ought to be fired to celebrate the people's victory in Georgia; and a million of such as that Turkish one, which was so big that a family of 21 persons lived in it comfortable, (using the touch hole for a chimney,) couldn't speak loud enough to express the joy of the Harrison party at the glorious triumph they have achieved. Somebody loan us a volcano or a full grown earthquake—perhaps they might do, and we will promise not to let them off till after the 2d of November: then Locos hold on to your hair."

VIRGINIA.—The official vote of all the counties but four, Braxton, Mercer, Monroe and Patrick, had been received at Richmond on the 24th ult., and the Governor had issued his proclamation, declaring the Van Buren electors duly elected, as it was known that the counties still to come in could not change the result. Mr. Van Buren's majority was 1,600, but it was thought the four counties to be heard from would reduce it somewhat.

The session of the Legislature of Virginia commenced on Tuesday last. We shall soon know whether Mr. Rives has received the wages of his apostasy, by being elected to a seat in the U. S. Senate.

From the Maysville Monitor.

The Hon. AMOS KENDALL, who is at present in Kentucky upon business of a private nature, having been detained at Cincinnati in consequence of indisposition, was tendered in the most flattering manner, by a large number of his friends of that place, the compliment of a public dinner. The reply, which we give below, breathes a noble spirit, and is such as might be expected from so firm, fearless and undaunted a friend of democratic principles. Mr. Kendall while in Cincinnati, was exposed to the vulgar taunts and indecent exultations of his political adversaries, who, in the flush of victory, had neither the magnanimity nor honor, to observe towards him the rites of hospitality or the common decencies of civilized society. He has most happily, in his allusion to such conduct, rebuked the mean, contemptible spirit through which it was prompted.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14th, 1840.

Gentlemen: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of yesterday, tendering me the honor of a public dinner, as an evidence of the approbation with which you have witnessed my conduct as a public officer, and an advocate of democratic principles.

Such a testimonial, at such a time—from such a place—and from such a source—is peculiarly gratifying. Being addressed to one who neither holds nor aspires to office or power, and without the means to reward even in hope, those who speak well of him, it cannot be otherwise than disinterested and sincere. Under these circumstances, my regret is the stronger that it is not in my power to accept your kind invitation.—Suddenly called to Kentucky by private business and under the necessity of returning to Washington as soon as possible, sickness alone induced me to stop at your beautiful and flourishing city; and, as soon as able, I must resume my journey.

The sickness which brought me among you, however, I shall always consider one of the most fortunate incidents of my life; not so much from the personal gratification I have received, as from the assurance it has given me that the democracy of this country is neither annihilated nor discouraged. What though our banner be now trailed in the dust? We will soon fling aloft its glorious folds, and drawing around us, by the power of truth and the rectitude of our conduct, all those who are sincerely devoted to the rights and happiness of man, we will march on, conquering and to conquer. And in hours of triumph, instead of exulting over and insulting our defeated adversaries, we will make them feel, by the most scrupulous respect for their rights and feelings, that they are still in a land of freedom, actuated and governed by generosity, decency and law.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, collectively and individually.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
AMOS KENDALL.
Messrs. Moses Dawson, Wm. Burke and others.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The following summary of foreign news received by the British ship Caledonia, is compiled from various extras published by the New York morning papers of the 20th inst.

The British Royal Mail Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Thursday, 19th inst. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, and of course has made the distance from dock to dock in 2 hours short of 15 days. She encountered rough and tempestuous weather during the greater part of the voyage, which accounts for her long passage. She arrived at Halifax on the 17th, at 8 P. M. and sailed at 9 P. M. for Boston; blowing gales of wind in her teeth all the passage.

There is not a word farther from the British Chinese expedition, which is rather extraordinary, considering how long a time has elapsed since the receipt of last authentic intelligence.

The Bank of England had obtained a credit to draw upon Hamburg to the extent of a million.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The French Minister, M. Thiers, and his colleagues tendered their resignation on the 22d of October. The cause is thus explained. The Ministers had brought the draft of the royal speech. His Majesty objected, not to the warlike wording of the speech in general, or to that of any part of it, but to the announcement in one paragraph, of the immediate levy of 150,000 troops more. This included the anticipated levy of the conscription class of 1841. It seems that the German Powers have made representations against the increase of the French army, pointing out its inevitable result to be not to settle the Eastern question, but to disturb the peace of Europe. The King therefore objected to any such great addition for the moment to the military force of the country. Ministers immediately tendered their resignation.

Their resignations were accepted, and the Moniteur of the 23d contains the ordinance forming a new Ministry, as follows: Marshal Soult, President and Minister of War; M. Guizot, Foreign Affairs; M. Duchatel, Interior; M. Humann, Finance; M. Villeneuve, Public Instruction; M. Martin, (du Nord) Justice; Admiral Dupeire, Marine; M. Cunin Gridaine, Commerce; M. Teste, Public Works.

According to private letters, this Cabinet gives great satisfaction at Paris to all persons of property, and to those who are truly desirous of seeing the peace of Europe maintained.

SYRIA.

The news from Syria which arrived in London on the 3d November, by the telegraphic despatch of the 31st of October, from Toulon, is undoubtedly very important, and, though it shows that the reports previously received were somewhat premature, it fully confirms the rumor of the success of the Anglo-Turkish forces, the extension of the insurrection throughout the country of Mount Lebanon, and the probable defeat of Ibrahim whenever he shall venture to meet the allied troops. The despatch from Malta of the 27th ult., giving news direct from Seyde of the 21st, confirms the intelligence from Alexandria of the 17th; and the presence of the Emir Bechir on board the Cyclops is likewise mentioned. It is, however, not easy to comprehend for what reason or in what capacity the Emir is said to be on his way to England—whether as a hostage, a prisoner, or a negotiator.

We may, however, congratulate ourselves on having nearly arrived at the end contemplated by M. Thiers in his note. The limits of Syria will be determined by the fate of war. The forces of Ibrahim being thus reduced and demoralized, it would be absurd to suppose that an army and a General so weak as not to have been able to resist the operations of 2,000 Europeans and 8 or 10,000 Turks, on the coast of Syria, can for the future afford grounds of serious apprehension to the Sultan at Constantinople, or a pretext for sudden interference from the northern shore of the Euxine. The French, on the other hand, must be undeceived by these events as to the real character of the Egyptian Commanders and their resources. The reports of renegades, and the high-flown panegyrics of the Semaphore newspaper, which it is said that the Pacha of Egypt had been cunning enough to purchase some years ago, had altogether turned the heads of his French admirers.—Their reminiscences of Egypt were revived by the hopes of a fresh alliance with the enterprising Viceroy: but the game has ended in a mutual deception. At the first touch of British power, the Viceroy's Syrian dominion has crumbled like the evanescent strength of other rebellious Pachas, less known to history; and in the first hour of trial Mehemet Ali has learned that, to obtain the real support of France, he must show himself strong enough to demand and to repay it.

Here, then, as we observed the other day, naturally ends the first act or episode of this eventful history. The French Ministry is changed, the Chambers are about to meet, the fate of Syria is decided, the season for maritime operations is nearly over, the leading diplomatic representatives of Austria and Prussia have unexpectedly returned to London, and the wisest course will be, without any ill timed retrospect or as to past difference, to take up the question as it now stands, with an entirely different state of things in the east, and perhaps some change in the state of opinions in the west.

In short, nothing is wanting to convert this success into an honorable triumph, but a wise and moderate use of it.

It is no secret that a considerable portion of the British Cabinet, consisting of the men most entitled to respect in it, are decided advocates of such measures as may be requisite to restore the world to its wonted state of confidence and tranquility. It is believed that the envoys of Austria and Prussia, have returned to this country for the express purpose of recommending a similar policy. It is certain that a Government has just come into power in France,

resolved to do whatever can be done honestly and honorably, to resume its place at the council-board of Europe. Moderation is on every tongue: men are still, thank God, ashamed to confess the brutal passion of war.—*London Times*, of Nov. 4.

SPAIN.

Abdication of the Queen Regent of Spain.

An extraordinary express of the Moniteur Parisien, and Messenger, contains a telegraphic despatch from Barcelona to the 16th Oct., announcing the abdication of the Queen Regent of Spain. The ministry, in publishing the manifesto of her Majesty, in intimating this event, state that they are provisionally charged with the Regency up to the convocation of the Cortes. Thus has the leading object of Espartero's traitorous intrigues been fully accomplished. This news is looked upon as confirming the report that the Queen Regent was preparing to take up her abode in France. The Palais Bourbon, in Paris, is it is said preparing for her reception.

The Moniteur Parisien contains a telegraphic despatch from Spain, announcing the arrival of the young Queen in Madrid on the 28th. Espartero rode beside the carriage. The cries of "Viva la Reyna" were not numerous, nor were those of "Viva Espartero" more so.

Madrid papers and letters to the 25th ult. have been anticipated by the above. The whole of the corps diplomatique are in the capital, which was occupied and surrounded by troops. Espartero and the Minister of War and Finance did not arrive in Madrid before the 28th.

The *Evo de Arragon* of the 24th states that the following persons accompanied the Queen Mother in her departure from Spain: namely, Count de Reguena; Manuel Gavina, Treasurer; M. Gonzalez, Almoner; Antonio Munoz, Private Secretary, and Luis Parafela, Agent.

The celebrated Carlist Chief, Tristany, has been shot in battle.

Madrid journals and letters of the 23d ult. are chiefly occupied with accounts of the departure of the Queen Mother and her parting interview with her two daughters, which is described as extremely affecting. She is said to have fainted twice before she bade them adieu.

Espartero has played his cards with so much skill, as to have constituted himself and his wife the virtual sovereigns of the country. The Duchess of Victoria is to act as Camarera-Mayor to Isabella II, and the Duke, her husband, has managed to vest himself with the appointment of Captain-General of the Body-Guard. Having thus secured to themselves the two most influential posts in the palace, they can, in fact, have no higher object to obtain.

The Queen is said to have taken leave of Espartero, when she left Valencia, with the bitterest ascribed all her embarrassments to his machinations, and vented her indignation against him in terms of unmeasured acerbity. "Your conduct towards me," said she, "is unpardonable, for I have ever treated you with the utmost kindness, and raised you in succession to the rank of Count of Luchana, of Duke of Victory and Morella, and Grandee of Spain: the only thing I could not make you, was—a gentleman (*caballero*!)"

It appears that previous to her abdication her Majesty had resolved to embark secretly with her two daughters, and shut herself up in Pampluna, where she would have placed herself under the protection of certain battalions of the Royal Guard, which remained faithful to her cause. The improvidence of her ministers, particularly her Minister of Marine, was such, however, that there was not a single vessel left at her disposal, and she was accordingly compelled to forego her intention.

A collision between the government and the juntas would appear to be inevitable. The latter are displeased at the curtailment of their powers, by a recent decree of the Regency, and the question of the dissolution of the Senate affords also another ground of dispute, even among the members of the Cabinet. Senor Gonzalez has written to Espartero to request him, for the sake of the constitutional cause, not to give up that point. An animated discussion took place on that letter, in the course of which Espartero, Gomez, Becerra, Gamboa, and Cortina declared themselves against the renewal of that assembly, and Messrs. Ferrer, Chacon, and Frias, decidedly in its favor.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—A fire broke out here yesterday, which consumed 200 shops, 40 dwelling houses, and a Jewish synagogue, in which there was a rich collection of plate. Several of the heads of the Janissary party were recently arrested and embarked on board a steamer. On their arrival in the sea of Marmora, they were thrown into the water with a cannon ball attached to each body.

CHINA.

The arrival of the overland mail from India, which is now almost daily expected, is looked for with great anxiety, as it will probably bring very recent and most important news from China, from which at present we are greatly in arrears of intelligence. We believe the latest date from Macao is the 5th of June, though from Singapore, (which under ordinary circumstances is only about 12 days sail from Macao), there are dates to about the first of August. As it was known that on the 6th of June one or two vessels were lying at Macao, nearly ready to sail for Singapore, and as they had not arrived at the latter place by the end of July, it is presumed that the south-west monsoon had blown very strongly and steadily during the months of June and July, and prevented their progress, which may account for the non-arrival of any late intelligence from China. But the north-east monsoon sets in during the month of September, and if the Admiral should have despatched a steamboat just in time for the overland from Bombay, the mail now expected may bring news later by three months than we have at present. In those three months much may, and no doubt will, have occurred; and the anxiety felt for the arrival of the mail is therefore exceedingly natural. Possibly it may meet with some lit-

tle delay in passing through Egypt; but even with a reasonable allowance on that account, we may expect it during the present week.—*Manchester Guardian* of November 4.

ENGLAND.

The packet ship South America, from New York to Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2d instant, just as she was entering the Channel, by an English yacht full of men. The yacht proved to be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of the officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers.

There was a terrible collision on the 25th between the Britannia and Phoenix, two steamships, which ply between London and Havre. They met at sea nearly off Dun-geoness Point, in the night. The Britannia struck the Phoenix just before the paddle box, the weakest point of a steam vessel, cutting her down to the water's edge. She immediately began to fill, and soon sunk. The passengers and crew were taken on board the Britannia.

The Right Hon. Henry Richard Vassal Faux, Lord Holland, died on the 22d of October, at his residence at Holland House. It is said that the Government of Upper Canada, vacant by the return to England of Major General Sir George Arthur, has been offered to Major General Sir James Macdonnell, commanding in Quebec, but at present absent on a tour in the neighboring provinces and the United States. Expresses have been sent to the point where they are most likely to meet the General, to hasten his return to Canada. In the event of Sir James Macdonnell declining to go to Upper Canada, the Government, it is added, will be offered to Major General Clitherow, who now commands in the Montreal district.

In the Cotton Market there have been ready sales at a slight advance upon previous prices. The Money Market was not looked upon as so prosperous; money being greatly in demand, and the sales of stocks indicating a small amount of business.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Western.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday at noon, bringing English papers to the 7th inst. inclusive. The New York Journals furnish the following items:

The papers contain the Speech of the King of the French. It will be found below.

The Speech is pacific and firm in its tone, and we rejoice to find that the disturbances anticipated in the course of the King's progress to and from the Chamber, were effectually prevented from manifesting themselves.

The London Sun says of the Speech: "It is firm in its tone, as it ought to be—it breathes a parental solicitude for the honor and dignity of France—it alludes to sacrifices made to uphold that honor and dignity in the face of Europe—and it expresses a willingness to make as many more as may be required for that purpose: but it is at the same time decidedly pacific. No offensive allusion is made to the conduct of the Four Powers, nor does the King take it for granted that any acts which may have simply for their object the restoration of Syria, to the Porte, can constitute grounds for disturbing the peace of Europe."

Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, has been totally routed and has fled to the mountains with only 200 followers. The English had laid siege to St. Jean d'Acre and expected to take it without much trouble.

The N. Y. Courier says—We learn from an authentic source, that on the night previous to the last dates from London, Gen. Hamilton had concluded a treaty with Lord Palmerston. England recognizes the independence of Texas and assumes the character of mediator between Texas and Mexico.

The Presidency of the French Chambers was not determined, but it was confidently expected that the Ministerial candidate would be carried by at least 20 majority.

The young Queen of Spain made her entry into Madrid on the 28th October, accompanied by General Espartero. She was well received.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

Gentlemen, Peers and Deputies,

"I have felt the necessity of assembling you round me before the ordinary period of the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert, to regulate the relations between the Sultan and Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of my country at heart as much as its security and repose. In persevering in this moderate and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruit for the last ten years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce. The extraordinary credits which have been opened with this intention will be submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives of them."

"I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the general and common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilization. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon it if the honor of France, and the rank which she holds among nations, commanded us to make new efforts."

"Peace is re-established in the north of Spain, and we congratulate ourselves on that happy result. We should see with grief that the evils of anarchy came to replace the evils of civil war."

"I have the most sincere interest in Spain; may the stability of Isabella II, and of the institutions which ought to sustain the throne, preserve this noble country from the long and grievous evils of revolution."

"Not having obtained from the Argentine Republic the satisfaction which we have claimed, I have ordered that new forces should be added to the squadron charged to

ensure respect for our rights, and protection to our interests."

"Success has crowned several important expeditions in Africa, where the valour of our soldiers has been signalized—two of my sons have partaken their perils. Exortions are still necessary to guarantee in Algeria the safety and prosperity of our establishments. My government will know how to accomplish what we have undertaken."

"The city of Boulogne has been the theatre of a foolish attempt, which has only served again to call forth the devotion of the National Guards, of the army, and of the population. All ambition will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by the all powerful expression of the national will."

"The Budget Law will soon be submitted to your examination. I have prescribed the most severe economy in the establishment of the ordinary expenses. Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I have the confidence that public prosperity, at its extreme pitch, will permit us to support them, without affecting the state of our finances."

"Other dispositions will be presented to you of public utility, in behalf of literature and education."

"Gentlemen, I have never claimed with more earnestness and confidence your loyal co-operation. Anarchical passions have not been discouraged by impotency. Under whatever form they may be presented, my Government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of the public liberties, the necessary arms to put them down. As for me, in the trials imposed upon me by Providence, I can only be grateful for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me, as well as my family, and to prove to France, by a never-failing attention to her interests and happiness, the gratitude inspired in me by the testimonials of affection with which it surrounds me in these cruel moments."

Express from Paris.—The following is from the London Times:—

Our private letter, referring to the ceremony of the opening of the Chambers, shows that, instead of disorder from over-excitement, which was apprehended on Wednesday, the populace took no interest whatever in the matter.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 5, 2 o'clock. "The King has opened the session of the Chambers in person."

"The whole garrison of Paris was on foot—one half in the street, the other under arms in their barracks. The National Guards turned out rather numerous. I counted one legion as well as I could, and found it to consist of at least 1,800 men. Some cries of 'War, Sir,' were said to have been uttered by some of the comparatively small number of spectators assembled to see him pass, but I do not believe it. The affair was the coldest of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was said and believed in the best informed quarters, that Count Mole would be the new French Ambassador at the British Court."

"The Paris journals before us contain no news of importance. Telegraphic despatches from Lyons received on Wednesday stated, that the waters had attained their maximum height. The bridge of Mulatiere had been carried away."

"Private letters from Chalons, dated the 4th instant, stated that the whole face of the country was covered with water."

"These papers are much occupied with a letter of M. de Lamartine, published in 'La Presse' of Wednesday, and which predicted the rapid approach of a new revolution in France, and the partition of that country."

"The effect of the King's speech on the funds was favorable."

The French steamer Tage has arrived at Havre from St. Petersburg, with 8 magnificent horses from Copenhagen, which are to draw the funeral car on which the remains of Napoleon will be carried from the Seine to the Invalides.

The London papers announce the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle, the celebrated surgeon. He died on the 2d instant, in the 73rd year of his age.

SPAIN.

The Madrid dates are the 29th October. The papers are filled with details of the ceremony which took place upon the occasion of the entry of Queen Isabella II. into the capital on the 28th. Some of these journals give a very enthusiastic account of the reception. Others, however, speak of it in a different tone. The Castellano says that her Majesty appeared melancholy, and that the inhabitants of Madrid did not express their satisfaction with the usual ardor. The appearance of a child just separated from her mother, and who might be considered as alone in the world, must have produced feelings of emotion in the breasts of the people. These sad reflections prevented to a certain extent the expression of public joy. The wet weather did not permit the illuminations being got up on a brilliant scale.

From the Malta Times, Oct. 27.

SYRIA.

On the 10th instant an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pacha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took 2 officers, 7,000, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement, fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was, with a large body of mountaineers, in Pursuit of Ibrahim Pacha, who has little or no chance of escape.

We are in possession of Beyrout, which was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Stopford and Bandiera to land troops. In order that nobody should be left, the sick were beaten out with sticks by their countrymen. About 2,000 in all, who remained outside the walls, re-entered next morning, and surrendered themselves prisoners.—Gen. Smith has fixed his head quarters at Beyrout.

The camp at Djuni Bay is broken up.—

only vessels now remaining there are the Admiral Walker's and two Turkish frigates, one of which, with 800 prisoners on board, is to be sent immediately to Constantinople.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, and the steamers Gorgon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni Bay to attack Tripoli.

By the taking of Beyrout about twenty pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the allied powers.

THE DEFEAT OF IBRAHIM PASHA.

The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pasha, afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrout with 3000 men. Four thousand Turks were sent against him under the command of Selim Pasha, assisted by General Jockums, Commodore Napier, and Colonel Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.

One thousand Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded or took to flight. With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

A supplement of the *Eco de Orient*, published at Smyrna on the 12th ult. contains the following news from Syria: "On the morning of the 4th ult., the mountaineers, under the orders of the Sheikh Francis and George, attacked Osman Pasha and forced him to abandon his camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat, Osman Pasha fled to Balbek, where he arrived with only 1000 men; the remainder either deserted or were killed, wounded and made prisoners.

On the 6th ult. 800 deserters from Osman Pasha's corps arrived at the camp of Djuni. Osman Pasha was pursued by the mountaineers, and there is no doubt but he suffered severely before he arrived in the plain.

All the north of Mount Lebanon, with the exception of Tripoli, is in the power of the insurgents. The Emir Bechir, who had been for some time in communication with the allies, concluded a convention on the 5th ult. with the Semskier Issat Pasha and Admiral Stophard. The Prince of the Druses required that his life and property should be secured to him, and in return he engaged to serve his master the Sultan with fidelity.

On the 8th ult. he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was then prevented by the presence of Ibrahim Pasha. On the evening of the 5th ult. the Turkish steamboat Tahiri Bahri, having on board 600 Turkish soldiers from Constantinople, arrived at Beyrout.

Twenty-two thousand mountaineers were underarms; they were incessantly harassing the Egyptians, and caused them serious loss. It was expected that the Egyptian army would desert in a mass, because there was an array of twenty-two months pay due to them.

The Reform of Smyrna, of the 12th ultimo, says that Ibrahim Pasha had been compelled to make a retrograde movement in consequence of the defeat of Osman Pasha, who defended his left wing.

From the Pennsylvanian

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

It might perhaps be inferred by the superficial observer, from the recent campaign and from its result, that the day of appeals to the reason of the people is over—that their thinking faculties are not to be addressed hereafter, and that they who wish to succeed, must have recourse, not to principles of government and sound doctrines of political economy, but to some new and ingenious device, calculated to create an excitement, and to keep the public at large in an unceasing turmoil—something melodramatic and showy, on the plan of a Spanish bull fight, or like a prize ox with oranges on his horns and pink ribbons to his ears. Persons may think that for the future, parties must organize like a circus company, with bands of music, dappled ponies, a flour faced clown, with a pink nose and brick cheeks, to make the folks laugh—bango songsters, and whole troops of flying phenomena to do ground and lofty tumbling—that political meetings must be made to dance the "grape vine twist" or the "break downs" of negro melodists, before their votes can be secured; and that the way to men's convictions is only to be opened by stunning their ears, dazzling their eyes, and furnishing gratuitous supplies of stimulating drink to warm their jackets and inflame their heads—in short, that the country has made one huge and irrecoverable step backward; that the citizens of republican America and freemen of the nineteenth century, are to be feasted, frolicked, or deluded into doing any thing; and that the longest purse, and the greatest ingenuity in getting up feasts, pageants, songs, catchwords, "dresses, decorations, and other properties," can alone feel assured of triumph. But, while granting that much has been done to demoralize the nation, and to shake the faith of those who repose implicit confidence in the power of the community to tear away tinsel trappings and see matters as they really are, yet still we do not believe that the retrograde movement of the people of the Union, in the election of William Henry Harrison, is an error which is not to be retrieved. We cannot hold opinion with those who entertain the impression that sober reason has cause to quit the field—that right requires more weapons than its own natural force to contend against and vanquish wrong—that paint pots, spangles, little barrels, processions, carousals and uproar, have been firmly established as precedents which must be followed, and that success is hopeless without such aids. On the contrary, we contemplate a reaction, which will be more powerful from the very feelings of regret and mortification which must eventually arise in the bosoms of the greater part of those who have thus suffered themselves to be played upon and to be led astray. As the victory of sobriety—as the cold, searching light of morning breaks in upon the fog of revelry, pales the yellow

and delusive glare which demagoguism has spread around, and shows the worthless nature of the fantastic habiliments, in which cunning and reckless politicians have arrayed themselves, scorn and disgust must follow. The song will lose its charm—the hurra will be felt as a deep insult to the understanding, and Rag Fair must be the final home of the sticks and canoes which formed the humbug.

We are satisfied that the moment is fast approaching when thousands upon thousands, who, in their fever, were induced to abandon the cause to which they had been all their lives attached, will solemnly hold communion with themselves, and thoroughly analyze the nature of the appeals which led to their estrangement. They will ask how far it was becoming in them to join in the wild political riot, which gave this once calm reflecting nation of freemen the appearance of a vast receptacle for masquerades and bacchanals—they will enquire why it was that songs and pageants were substituted for addresses to their reason, and why it was that when they were spoken to, their votes were not asked on the ground of avowed and defined principles, but merely for the sake of a "change"—an unknown, mysterious, quackish change. They will turn to see what was the position of the democratic party, whose voice was drowned in the clamor, and which disdained recourse to mimicry and dim. Why was it opposed—what was its offence? Then it will be discovered that the democratic administration of the government was put down merely for its adherence to the constitution—because, being guardian of the general honor, welfare, and credit, it refused to sanction the use of irredeemable and depreciated paper—because it would have the revenues of the nation, its means of discharging its debts, of carrying on the affairs of the republic, and of protecting it in war, placed under the guardianship of officers directly and severely responsible for its safety, instead of having it lodged with men altogether irresponsible, to be used to foster speculation and extravagance, and to be subject to the expansions, fluctuations and suspensions of local banking.

Such was the deadly sin of the administration of Martin Van Buren—for this it was borne down, and when the people begin to look closely into the question upon which they have just decided, we have too much faith in their honesty and in their intelligence to believe that the shaking of a "coon skin, or drumming on the head of an empty cider barrel, will prevent them from seeing the error which has been committed—a weighty error indeed—one that breaks down for the moment, all that has been learned and gained by the bitter experience of past years—which seems to sanction the malpractices which gave us delusive prosperity for a few months, to be followed by years of sorrow and suffering—but still an error which will be the parent of future wisdom. Under this conviction, our hearts, at least, "shall never sag with doubt or shake with fear."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DAVIS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes to the editor of that paper the following account of the occurrence which caused the death of Professor Davis:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Nov. 15, 1840.

Gentlemen:—You will have seen a brief notice in the last Advocate of a most painful occurrence which took place at the University on Thursday night last. It was hoped and believed by the physicians and the numerous and devoted friends of Professor Davis in the neighborhood, that the wound was not mortal—but time has lamentably proved the reverse. Contrary to all expectations, he expired yesterday (Saturday) about sundown, after some 48 hours of the most intense and excruciating pain. A gloom has been thrown over this whole country by this awful tragedy. I have never known so wretched, so unprovoked, and so brutal an outrage to be committed in a civilized land. The circumstances, as well as I can collect them, are these: The 12th of November is the anniversary of a celebrated rebellion which took place in the University some three or four years ago. It has been customary, with some few of the students, to celebrate that day ever since. On Thursday night last, the 12th, there were only two or three who could be found to commemorate the event. They were forth about 1 o'clock at night, armed with pistols, and disguised with masks. After making a good deal of noise upon the lawn of the University, they approached Professor Davis' residence, with the design, as he believed, to insult him. He went out with the view of discovering who they were. He immediately came upon a very small person, who had a mask on, and who was otherwise disguised. He approached him, and reached out his hand to unmask him. The individual, without uttering a word, stepped back one or two paces and fired the fatal shot. This has been cut down, in the vigor of intellect and the prime of manhood, a gentleman who was an ornament to society, and the pride of the University.

It is not yet known who was the perpetrator of this diabolical act. A student was arrested yesterday, and, after examining a great many witnesses, the case was adjourned over till tomorrow. The evidence against him thus far, consists of the vaguest sort of suspicion. Another student disappeared from the University on Friday, the day after Professor Davis was shot, and has not been seen or heard of since. Every effort, I trust, will be made to bring the offenders to justice.

In haste, your friend.

P. S.—It is due to the students generally to state, that they look upon the perpetrator, whoever he may be, with the utmost indignation, and that they have been very active in endeavoring to ascertain who he is.

"PIPE LAYERS."

There is no doubt that every State in the Union has had its "pipe layers"—by which we mean mercenary voters, who have gone as fast as they could from one poll to another in a State and sworn in their votes at each, as at a fair. We have more than a dozen letters from different parts of the State, telling the same story that the White

Pigeon Republican gives in the following paragraph:

"Take the regular resident voters of the county and she is still Democratic. There can be no mistake about it. We are told that at some of the polls in the county, men voted who had never been seen in town, by the oldest residents. We have not lost the county by fair means. There have been instances of men having sworn that they were residents of the town, when in fact they had been in town but a few hours, and left immediately afterwards."

What a state of political morals in the Whig party do these facts disclose.—*Detroit Free Press.*

From the Globe.

A CAPITAL JOKE.

The Whigs call the system of election frauds now in a course of development in Ohio, New York and Baltimore, a hoax, a capital joke, a capital quiz on the Democracy. There was seriously no harm in it—none in the least—only a jest—"poison in jest." We recollect that when the Bank of the United States was resuscitated in Pennsylvania by means of bribery, one of the members of the Legislature swore positively to the offer of a bribe from an agent of the Bank. The scoundrel rebutted the testimony by saying, "he was only in jest," and such is the mysterious influence exercised by banks and all associated with them, over our judicial and legislative proceedings, that the answer was quite satisfactory, and every Whig seemed to consider it a most excellent joke.

Henceforward, let it be remembered that election frauds are devised for no other purpose than to "hoax" the Democracy. To suborn thousands of ignorant, debased, and unprincipled villains; to pay their expenses from one place to another, and bribe them to boot; to commit perjuries, and defraud the majority of their just supremacy; to plant the worm at the very root of the tree of liberty, and render the exercise of the sovereign right of the people in the choice of their rulers a mere mockery, is a most excellent Whig jest; a most capital "hoax of the Democracy!" But will the people of the United States submit to be hoaxed in this way? We shall see anon.

Florida.—It will be seen from the copy of the letter published below, received by the Secretary of War from the General commanding the army in Florida, that the recent efforts of the Government to terminate the war with the Seminole Indians by negotiation, through the intervention of some of the most influential of the chiefs of that tribe who had been removed West, has failed in consequence of the usual treachery of the Indians.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA, Fort King, Nov. 15, 1840.

Sir: Early this morning, I was informed by the Arkansas delegation that some of the prisoners in camp had disappeared during the night. On sending out to the Indian encampment, it was discovered that all the Indians had gone.

Thus has ended all our well grounded hopes of bringing the war to a close by pacific measures; confined in the resources of the country, the enemy will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again.

But the day before yesterday the chiefs not only expressed a willingness but a desire to emigrate to the West. Acting up in full faith to the promises I had made to them, their conduct is only to be attributed to the faithless disposition which has ever characterized them.

The partial delay caused by the armistice has not tended to the injury of the operations in Florida, inasmuch as it has been conducive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severely; they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force. Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Indians, orders were transmitted to commanders of regiments to put their troops in motion, and before this communication reaches you they will be scouting in every direction.

Having left nothing unattempted with the means in my power, I shall now press the war with increased energy, and hope soon to apprise the Department of the capture or destruction of the enemy.

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the order issued on the renewal of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. K. ARMISTEAD.

Brig. General Com. Army of Florida, Hon. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

THE COMMON LAW.

When will common sense rid us of the absurd and tyrannical constructions of this foreign system? The extent to which our courts are engraving the British common law into our State codes, by indirect legislation, is, in effect, fast transforming us into British subjects instead of American citizens. It is of little use to inquire now what the Legislature or the Constitution says of our own laws, but what will the judges say of the British law. A citizen may study the Revised Statutes and all the State laws till he can repeat every section, and yet he knows nothing of the offences for which he may be tried and punished, until he finds out what the laws of England are, and what the judges may think proper to apply to any case, when they can find no ready-made law at home. Even the progress of civilization and common sense in England, is not allowed to be applicable to our condition here. An absurd, barbarous and tyrannical law, which may have been repealed and driven from the community in Great Britain, as unjust even in a monarchy, is nevertheless good enough law for the free citizens of the United States!

We have recently seen an instance of this in the case of the shoemakers, tried for conspiracy for asking two dollars for making a pair of boots. These men have been convicted of crime in our Courts for violating an old statute of Queen Elizabeth, against combinations, although it was wholly abolished in England in 1824. An Englishman cannot be punished now for any association

to raise prices of labor, but an American can, according to our judges, on the beautifully nice theory, that an old English law, before the revolution, is binding here, whether used or not, but the repeal of it, since the revolution, does not reach here! In this respect, we are subject to worse laws than the British.—*Boston Post.*

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The ship Ann McKim, at New York, brings advices from Canton to the 25th of June.

The first portion of the British naval forces from India, arrived on the 9th of June in the Chinese waters, consisting of the Wellesley, 74, Alligator 28, Cruiser, 16, with some armed steamers, and some 14 transports with troops.

A regular blockade of the river and port of Canton was notified to take effect of the 28th of June, by the commander on the Wellesley, J. J. Gordon Bremer, who is senior officer until the arrival of Admiral Elliott. The Chinese, on the arrival of the squadron, attempted to burn the ships by fire rafts—but they were quietly towed ashore by the boats of the squadron.

Foreign ships would be allowed to depart unless detained by the Chinese.

A cargo of poisoned tea, packed in small parcels to be sold to the sailors, had, it was reported, been sent down by the Chinese. It was however captured by pirates, and sold to the people on the coast, among whom, in consequence, there had been many deaths.

A part of the squadron had proceeded to the North, the object being, as is surmised, to take possession of Tinchow district, in the province of Chekeang—in other words, "the Isle of Chusan." This is a "fair, fertile, and populous district," and would be easily subdued.

Every one was preparing to leave Canton, and all foreign business would be wound up in eight or ten days.

Up to the 25th inst., no other hostilities had occurred.

It was reported in Canton that an edict was just published, offering rewards for Captain Elliott, and the rest of the English, dead or alive.

The appearance was, that no negotiation would be brought about, nor any efficient action on the part of the British beyond the blockade, for some months, as the fleet which sailed for the north could not well get back if it should try.

The stock of teas at Canton was nearly exhausted.

Correspondence of the Herald.

MACAO, June 23, 1840.

Since writing the preceding, yesterday, the April overland mail has closed, and we understand it has been determined that the force shall move immediately to the north, without attacking the Bogue forts. The reason of this must be the importance of immediately landing the troops and putting the transports out of the range of the typhoons. It is whispered that the Chinese are preparing to resist the English, somewhere in the neighborhood of Pekin, meanwhile Canton river is to be strictly blockaded and all ingress prevented. But it is thought that ships already in will be allowed to come out, unless prevented by the Chinese. We have accounts from Canton, 20th June, all parties were proposing to leave, and the whole business would be finished there in ten days, by which time the Washington, the last ship in, would be despatched. We are not yet aware if it is intended to send the Panama up. The blockade is to commence on the 28th inst.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED weekly, by D. A. SAYRE, Exchange Broker, on the corner North of the Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky., for the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

U. S. Notes, Pa.	1 1/2 a 24 adv.
New York City Notes,	4 a 5 adv.
Philadelphia,	1 1/2 a 24 do.
New Jersey,	3 a 4 do.
Virginia,	1 a 2 do.
Pittsburgh,	1 a 2 do.
Cincinnati,	1 a 2 do.
Other Ohio Notes,	3 a 5 do.
North Carolina,	3 a 5 do.
South Carolina,	para 1 do.
Georgia,	5 a 10 do.
Louisiana,	3 a 5 do.
Tennessee,	6 a 8 do.
Alabama,	4 a 5 do.
Mississippi Notelez Post Notes,	25 a 30 do.
Mississippi New Post Notes,	55 a 65 do.
Illinois,	3 a 5 do.
Indiana,	2 a 3 do.
Arkansas,	45 a 50 do.
Checks on Philadelphia,	2 a 3 adv.
Checks on New York,	5 a 7 do.
Treasury Notes,	5 a 7 do.
Silver,	3 a 5 do.
American Gold,	4 a 6 do.
Doubloons (Spanish),	16,50 a 17 do.
Do. (Patrol),	16 a 16,50 do.
Sovereigns,	5 a 5,12 do.
English Guineas,	5 a 5,25 do.
October 15, 1840.	

\$300 REWARD!

WHEREAS, on the night of the 17th of November last, a MURDER was committed in this city, upon the person of JOHN HOSIER, of Jessamine county, by a man named

HARRISON JETER,

By striking him upon the head with a large bludgeon, and Jeter having effected his escape, I am authorized by the Council of the City of Lexington, as Mayor, to offer TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD for his apprehension and confinement in the Jail of Fayette county, in the City of Lexington, if taken in the State of Kentucky; or THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS if taken out of the State, and committed to the Jail of this county.

The said Jeter is about 6 feet high; 23 or 24 years old; well made; fair complexion; light hair; and carries himself erect. He is fond of drinking and gaming.

The above reward will be given for his apprehension and commitment, in conformity with the authority of the Council above cited.

CHAS. H. WICKLIFFE,
Mayor of the City of Lex.

December 3, 1840. 31.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and John Sherry, has this day ceased. I will not, in future, be responsible for any contracts which he may hereafter make in the name of the firm of Gurnley & Sherry.

PHILIP GORMLEY.

November 2, 1840 44-31.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 97, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 41, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, December 9, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$90,000 1 2,000
1 " 5,000 1 1,640
1 " 3,000 20 1,000
20 of \$300, &c. &c.
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 72, FOR 1840.

To be drawn at Covington, on Tuesday, December 18, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$8,000 1 prize of \$1,500
1 " 3,000 1 1,235
1 " 2,000 5 1,000
5 of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets \$3—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 73, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—13 drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$10,000 1 2,763
1 " 5,000 5 1,500
1 " 4,000 5 5,000
10 of 750, &c. &c.
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS No. 98, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, Class 10, for 1840. For the benefit of the town of Leesburg. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, December 12th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.
5 prize of \$10,000 1 2,120
1 " 5,000 25 1,000
1 " 1,500 20 500
20 of \$400, 20 of \$300, &c. &c.
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 77, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the City of MAYSVILLE, Friday, December 12th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—14 drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$9,000 1 prize of \$1,042
1 " 2,000 5 600
1 " 1,500 5 300
5 of 200, 20 of 150, &c. &c.
Tickets \$3—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, EXTRA CLASS 74, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in Lexington, Ky., Monday, December 14th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$8,000 1 prize of \$1,400
1 " 3,000 1 1,108
1 " 1,500 5 600
5 of 500, 5 of 300, &c. &c.
Tickets \$4—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Ky. EXTRA CLASS 75, FOR 1840.

To be drawn in Covington, Ky., Tuesday, December 15, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

78 Number Lottery—13 drawn Ballots.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$12,000 1 prize of \$1,082
1 " 4,000 10 1,000
1 " 2,000 10 500
10 of \$300, 15 of 200, &c. &c.
Tickets \$4—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

FARM FOR SALE.

IN Jessamine county, on Hickman Creek, near the Union Mills, containing 275 Acres.

TERMS—One third in hand, the balance in one and two years. Apply to the undersigned near the premises, who is duly authorized to sell and convey.

JOHN PERRY, Atto. &c.
October 29, 1840. 11*31

DWELLING HOUSE TO RENT.

PERSONS desirous of securing a pleasant and commodious residence have now an opportunity. The house is situated on East Main-street, one door above Redd & Miller's Bagging Factory—it contains five rooms and a kitchen, besides a good dry cellar, smoke house and stable. Possession given immediately, and terms made known by application to Mr. F. Dewees, or at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. Lexington, Nov. 12, 1840.

CHERRY AND MAHOGANY BED-STEADS.

ALWAYS on hand, a large lot of plain cherry and mahogany bedsteads, and every other description of furniture usually manufactured and in use anywhere in the United States.

JAS. MARCH.

N. B. I will sell at prices to suit the times. April 16, 1840—tf

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches on UPPER-STREET, three doors below G. W. Norton's Drug Store, and opposite Satterwhite and Whitney's Doctor Shop, where he hopes, by prompt attention to business, to secure a portion of the public patronage.

JNO. CHISHAM.

N. B. CUTTING-OUT particularly attended to. Oct. 8, 1840. tf

\$10,000 FOR \$4 00!!

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY. For the benefit of Shelby College.

CLASS No. 42. EXTRA.

To be drawn at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, Ky. on Saturday, December 5th, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This payment of Prizes guaranteed by security to the State.

Jewett, Smith & Co. Managers.

78 Number Combination—13 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:
1 Prize of \$10,000 60 Prizes of 100
1 " 1,000 10 " 40
1 " 3,000 65 " 30
1 " 2,000 65 " 30
1 " 1,500 65 " 30
1 " 1,342 130 " 10
25 " 400 4,745 " 8
20 " 390 27,010 " 4
30 " 200

32,396 Prizes—amounting to \$213,012

A Package of 26 Whole Tickets for \$104.00, will draw at least \$52.00; a package of 26 Halves for \$52.00 will draw at least \$26.00; a package of 26 Quarters for \$26.00 will draw at least \$13.00. Single Tickets, \$4.00—Halves, \$2.00—Quarters, \$1.00. Prizes subject to 15 per cent. discount.

For Packages or single Tickets, apply at the Manager's office, No. 14, Main-street, Lexington.

A. ALDEN, Agent.

\$8,000 FOR \$3 00!!

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

A

